admitting it for the sake of argument, we get 512 fanams according to the formula for annuities, namely $m = n\,a + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}\,r\,a$, and yet, the balance will be considerable in favour of the Superannuation Rules. Perhaps, allowance should also be made for the loss to his heirs of the principal deducted at the death of the Policeman. This, however, will not exceed four years' net pension; whereas the period during which the man may continue to receive his pension may be much longer. Mr. Bensley tells me that men are enlisted in the Police Force between the ages 18 and 25. In that case, the age of the hypothetical constable may be taken to be about 36 and under what is called Willick's formula—expectation of life$=\frac{2}{3}(80-x)$—he may be expected to continue to receive his pension for a period of 29 years, supposing, of course, that the cause of the retirement is a loss of limb or other local or partial disability not involving general debility or ill-health. Thus it appears to me that so far as Policemen whose service ranges from 7 to 25 years are concerned, the Superannuation rules are more advantageous than the pension rules.

If the measure, while exempting the Policemen from contributions, continues to give them the same right to pension and gratuity as they now enjoy, it will be a real measure of relief. If Government, however, could not see their way to adopting such a measure, it strikes me that the Policemen concerned would much rather be let alone. In reference to the gratuity or pension insured to the contributors, the deductions on account of the Superannuation Fund may be regarded as an insignificant deprivation to which every man who wishes to make some provision against the ills that flesh is heir to, will and should willingly subject himself. We have here none of the aids to thrift—investment—Savings Bank, Benefit Societies and other Provident or protective institutions which form a marked feature of modern European society. The Superannuation Fund serves the purpose of one of such institutions enabling as it does every Policeman to invest from time to time his fragmentary savings."

A discussion ensued during which the President pointed out the bearing of the provisions of the existing enactment on the power of Government in regard to the extension of the Pension Rules to Policemen so as to affect the Superannuation scheme and wished to know exactly what was wanted; whether the Bill before the Council was opposed *in toto* or whether any amendment or alteration was alone sought to be made. Then it became apparent that while the members generally agreed in the desirability of ceasing the contributions and of making the proposed appropriation they wished to have an authoritative declaration or assurance that the abolition of the Superannuation Rules would be subject to an option on the part of the constables who have already contributed to the Fund to continue under those rules, so that the full measure of relief intended by Government might be ensured. The President observed that such exhortation independent of any definite amendment to the Bill met by a mere assurance was not the usual way in which the deliberations of the Legislature were given effect to and that such exhortations might prove practically valueless. He added, however, that, in the particular case, the measure having been introduced not on any financial grounds at all but for the sake of uniformity and relief from liability to contribution, he saw no objection to the proposed option being conceded, if that would operate more beneficially. But as he could not obviously make an authoritative declaration on the point then and there the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

It was resolved that the further consideration of the Bill be deferred to the next meeting.

IRRIGATION BILL.

Mr. Thanu Pillay moved that the Irrigation Bill be referred to a Select Committee for report. He spoke as follows:—

"I rise to move that the Irrigation Bill which, with the leave of the Council, was introduced into it some time back, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs Krishnaswamy Rao, Nagum Iyer, Ramanatha Rao and the mover. I may mention that Government have had the Bill under their consideration since its introduction into the Council. Some important suggestions have been received by Government from a high quarter, and as the measure is one of great importance affecting as it does the interests of the vast agricultural classes, it has been deemed

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

best that the Bill should be considered by the Select Committee along with those suggestions."

Mr. Watts seconded the motion.

Carried.

PREVENTION OF GAMBLING BILL.

Mr. Bensley moved that the Bill for the prevention of gambling be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs Krishnaswamy Rao, Thanu Pillay, Muthunayagom Pillay and the mover.

Mr. Muthunayagom Pilllay seconded the motion,

Carried.

PROTECTION OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS BILL.

Mr. Watts suggested that as it was so late in the evening, the discussion on the principles of this Bill be deferred to the next meeting.

Resolved accordingly.

HINDU WILLS BILL.

Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay moved for leave to bring in a Bill empowering Makathayam Hindus in Travancore to make testamentary dispositions of their property and providing rules for the execution, attestation, revocation, revival, interpretation and probate of their wills.

It was suggested by Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao to extend the scope of the Bill so as to apply the proposed rules to wills executed by Christians and Mahomedans and to take in the disposition by wills of self-acquired property by Marumakathayam Hindus.

Mr. Muthunayagom Pillay having agreed to so extend the scope of his Bill, permission was granted to bring in such a Bill accordingly.

SHUNGRASOOBYER,

President.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly